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BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

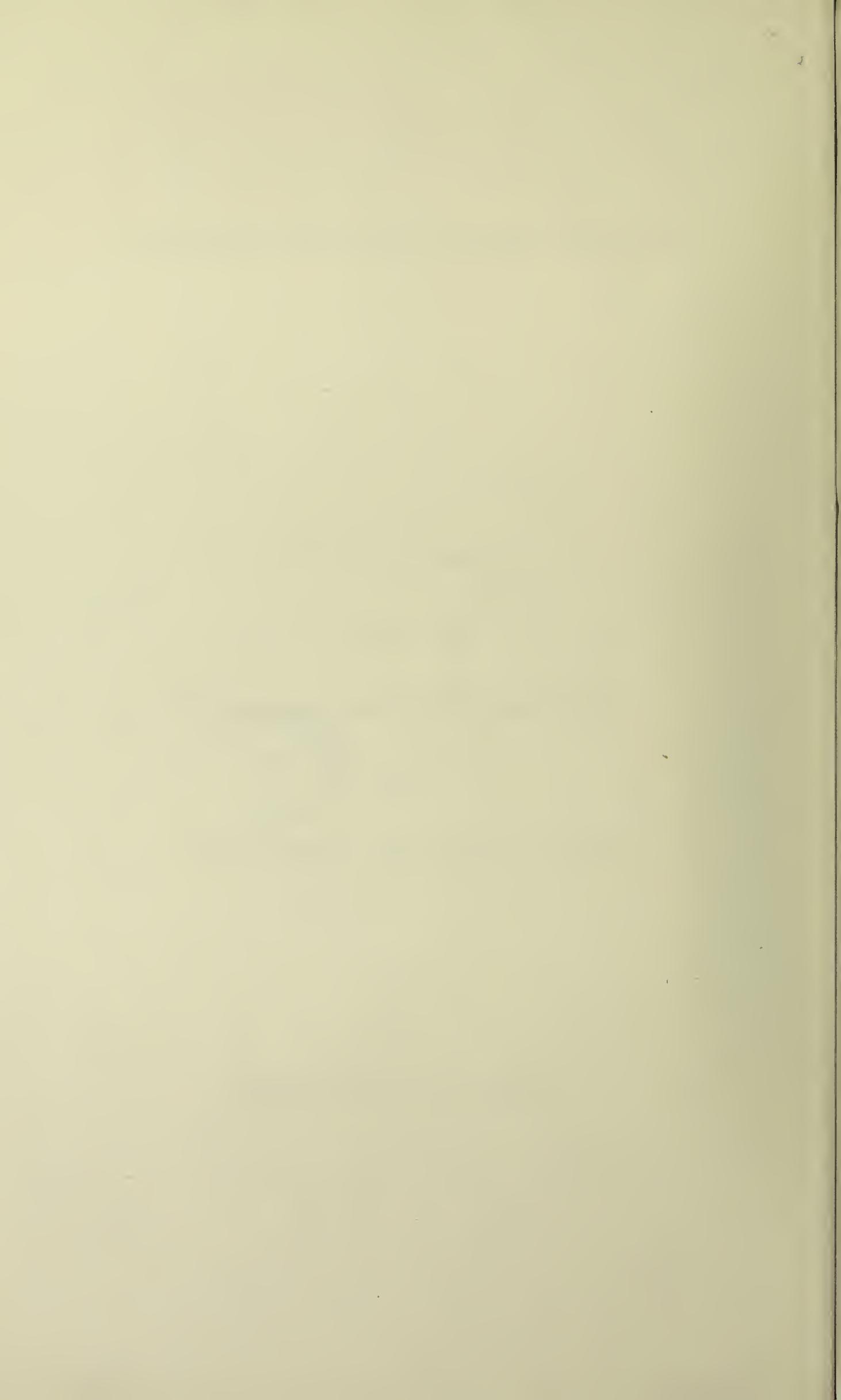
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND



CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1953.



BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman - Mr. J. G. Wainwright, J.P.

Vice Chairman - Mr. A. Pennington.

Members of the Council

Mr. W. Baldwin	Mr. L. A. Harrison
Mr. C. L. S. Cornwall-Legh, J.P.	Mr. T. Hickson
Mr. J. Crimes	Mr. S. Morton, J.P.
Mr. T. Croft	Mr. J. Norbury
Mr. A. Dale	Mr. F. J. Pratt
Mr. T. Davies	Mr. R. C. Richardson
Mr. W. Dean	Mr. J. G. Wainwright, J.P.
Mr. A. Done	Mr. E. Warburton
Mr. J. Ford	Mr. T. S. Wright

The work of the Health Department is administered by the following Committees.

1. Special Services Committee

Chairman - Mr. S. Morton, J.P.

Vice Chairman - Mr. C. L. S. Cornwall-Legh, J.P.

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible for the refuse and night-soil collection services, for rodent control, and all water supply and sewerage schemes.

2. Public Health Committee

Chairman - Mr. A. Pennington

Vice Chairman - Mr. W. Baldwin

The Committee comprises the whole Council, and is responsible for all public health matters excepting the services administered by the Special Services Committee.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health

Donald Longbottom, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

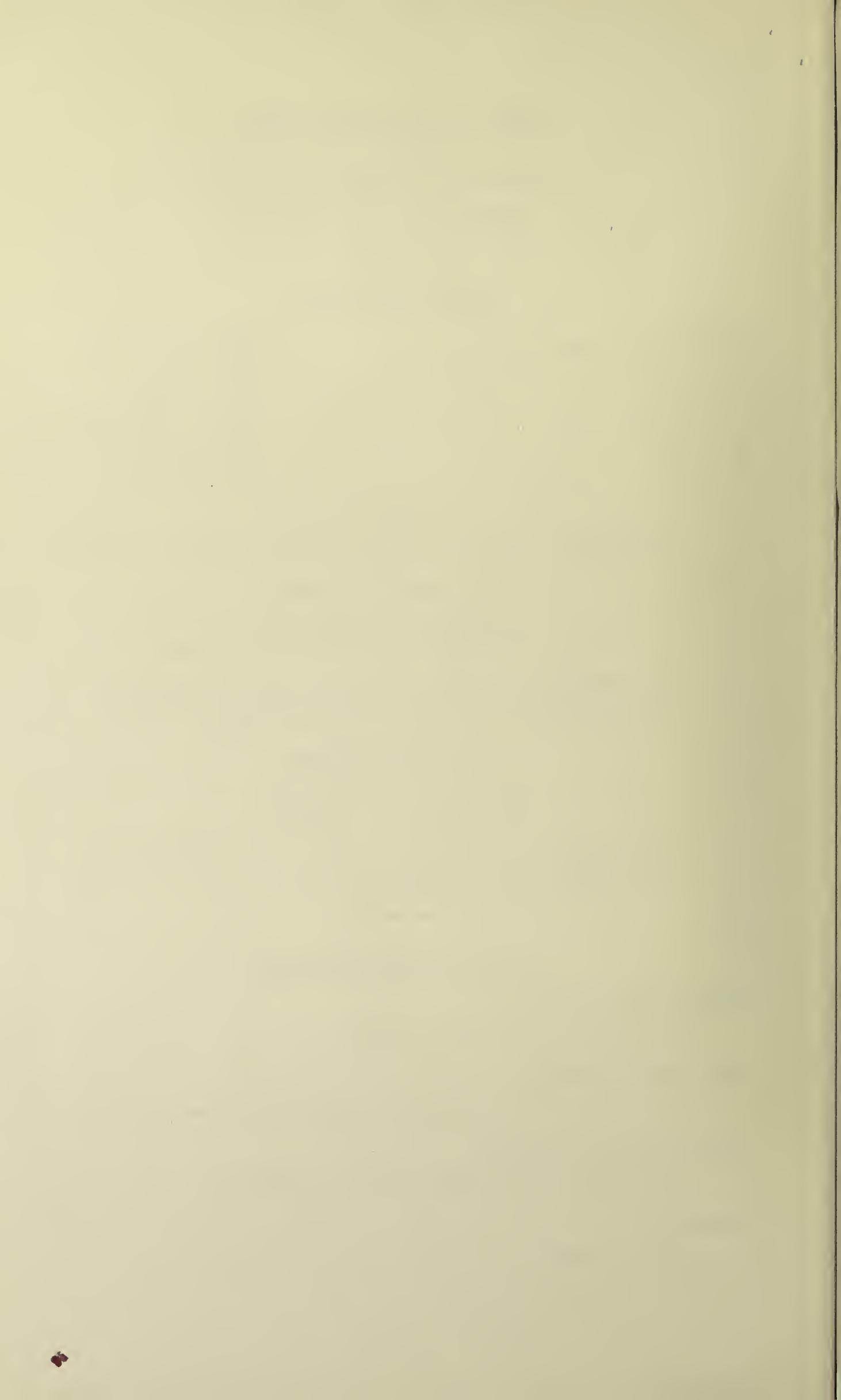
H. G. Milburn, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

R. Egan, M.S.I.A., Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods.

Clerk-Typist

Miss B. A. Clarke.



BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,

Dunham Mount,

Dunham Road,

ALTRINCHAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Bucklow Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year 1953.

The vital statistics show a satisfactory comparison with recent years. Although the number of deaths remained almost stationary at 115, compared with 116 in 1952, the number of live births increased from 174 to 212.

There were only 3 infant deaths during the year, none of which were preventable.

There was no undue incidence of the epidemic infectious diseases, although there was an increase in the number of Whooping Cough and Measles notifications.

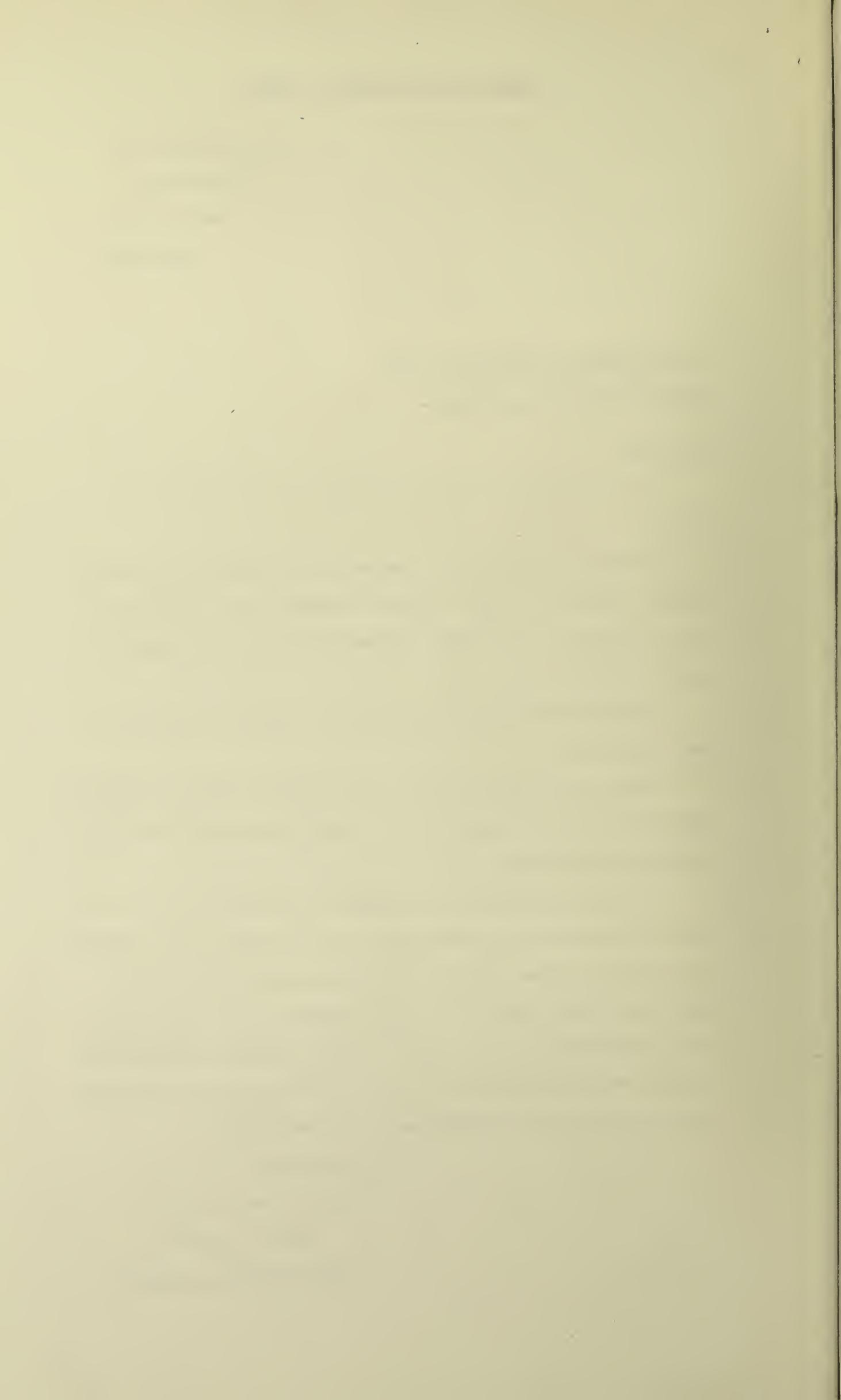
The year has seen some real progress in the control of the caravans and hutments in the Pickmere area, some 32 having been demolished as a result of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, and the Public Health Act, 1936, and it is anticipated that a similar number will be dealt with in 1954. There has been a reduction in the number of these dwellings occupied all the year round and one can justifiably report a real measure of improvement in the situation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Donald Longbottom,

Medical Officer of Health.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of District in acres	46,103.
Registrar General's estimate of Civilian population	11,650.
Population (1951 Census)	11,170.
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books	3,430.
Rateable Value	£79,401.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£327.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births (legitimate)	104	95	199
(illegitimate)	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>110</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>212</u>
Still Births (legitimate)	1	1	2
(illegitimate)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

The total live births show an increase of 38 over the figure for 1952, and the live birth rate per 1,000 population has risen to 18.9 as compared with 16.5 in 1952. The birth rate for England and Wales as a whole is 15.5 This is the standardised birth rate adjusted so as to allow for the age and sex composition of the population using the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.04.

The still birth rate per 1,000 population is 0.17 compared with 0.35 for England and Wales as a whole.

Deaths

	M.	F.	Total.
Deaths from all causes	58	57	115

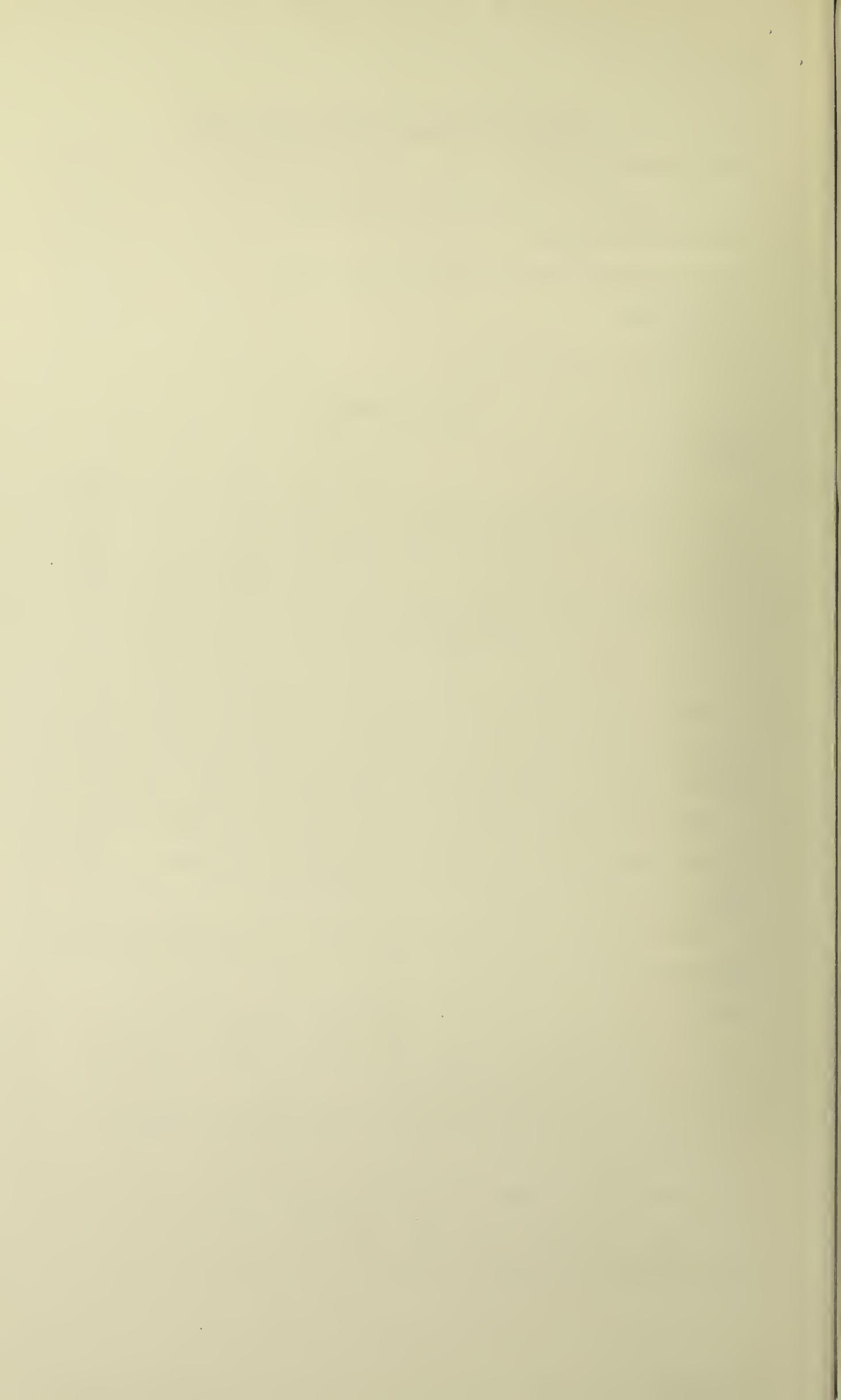
Death rate per 1,000 home population 9.77

This again is the standardised death rate using the Registrar General's comparability factor of 0.99.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) - 18 (Males 7, Females 11).

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) - Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) - 1 (Male).



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, and abortion - nil.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

The Death Rate of infants under 1 year (per 1,000 live births) is 14.1 compared with 26.8 for England and Wales. This is considerably lower than in 1952 when the rate was 27.6.

The causes of death of the above were:-

Intestinal obstruction	M. 1 month
Intracranial haemorrhage	M. 1 day
Rhesus incompatibility	F. 10 hours

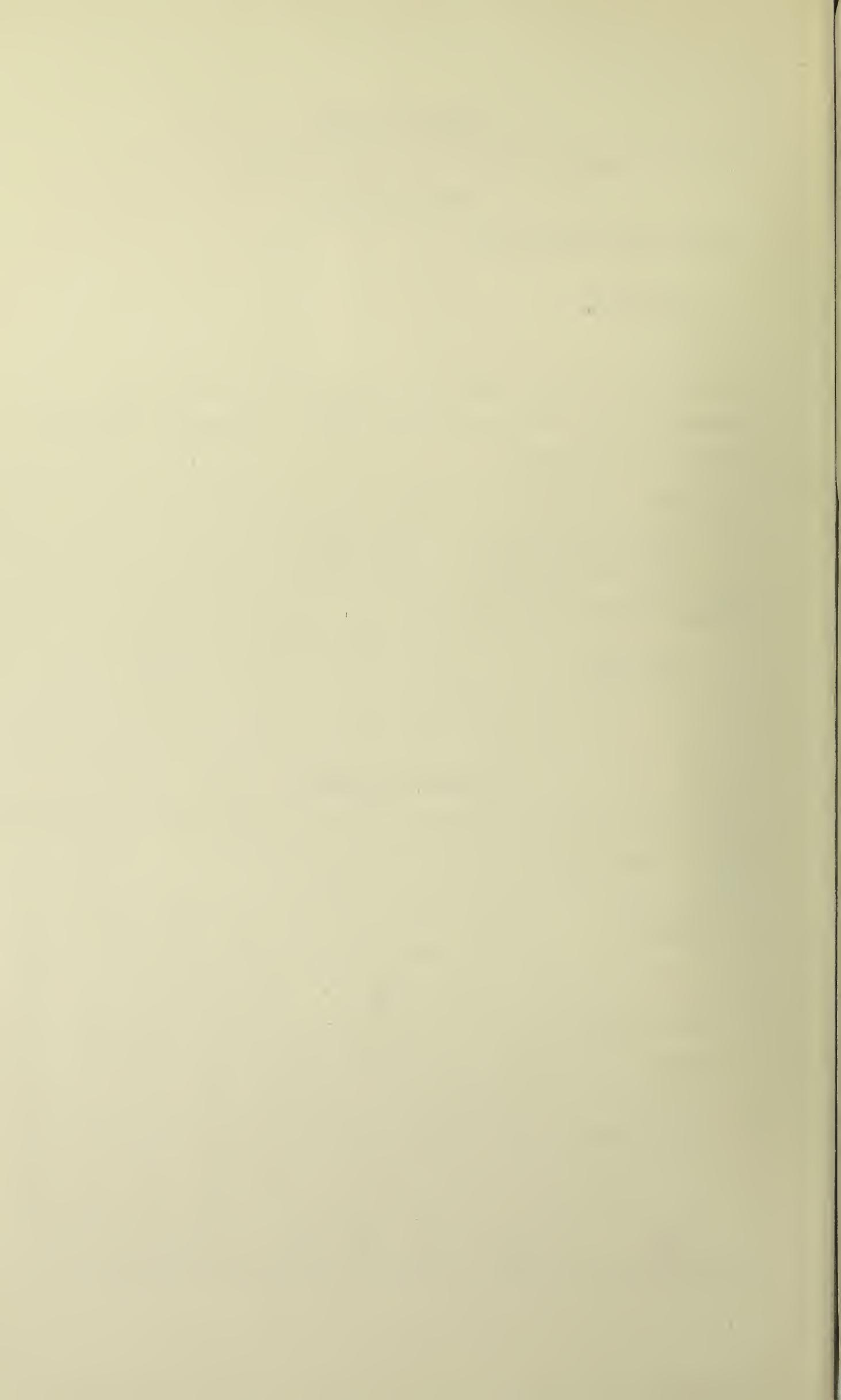
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the cases of infectious disease, other than Tuberculosis, notified during the year and classified in age groups.

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & Over
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Measles	86	-	31	51	-	-	4	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	67	5	28	32	-	2	-	-
TOTAL:	162	5	59	90	1	2	5	-



The following table shows comparisons for the last five years (excluding members of H.M. Forces):-

Notifiable Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Erysipelas	1	-	1	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	134	57	7	10	7
Pneumonia	6	4	1	1	2
Measles	56	10	94	39	86
Whooping Cough	3	18	22	3	67
TOTAL:	200	89	125	55	162

TUBERCULOSIS

1. No. of new cases notified during the year:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	2	1	3
Females	1	-	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

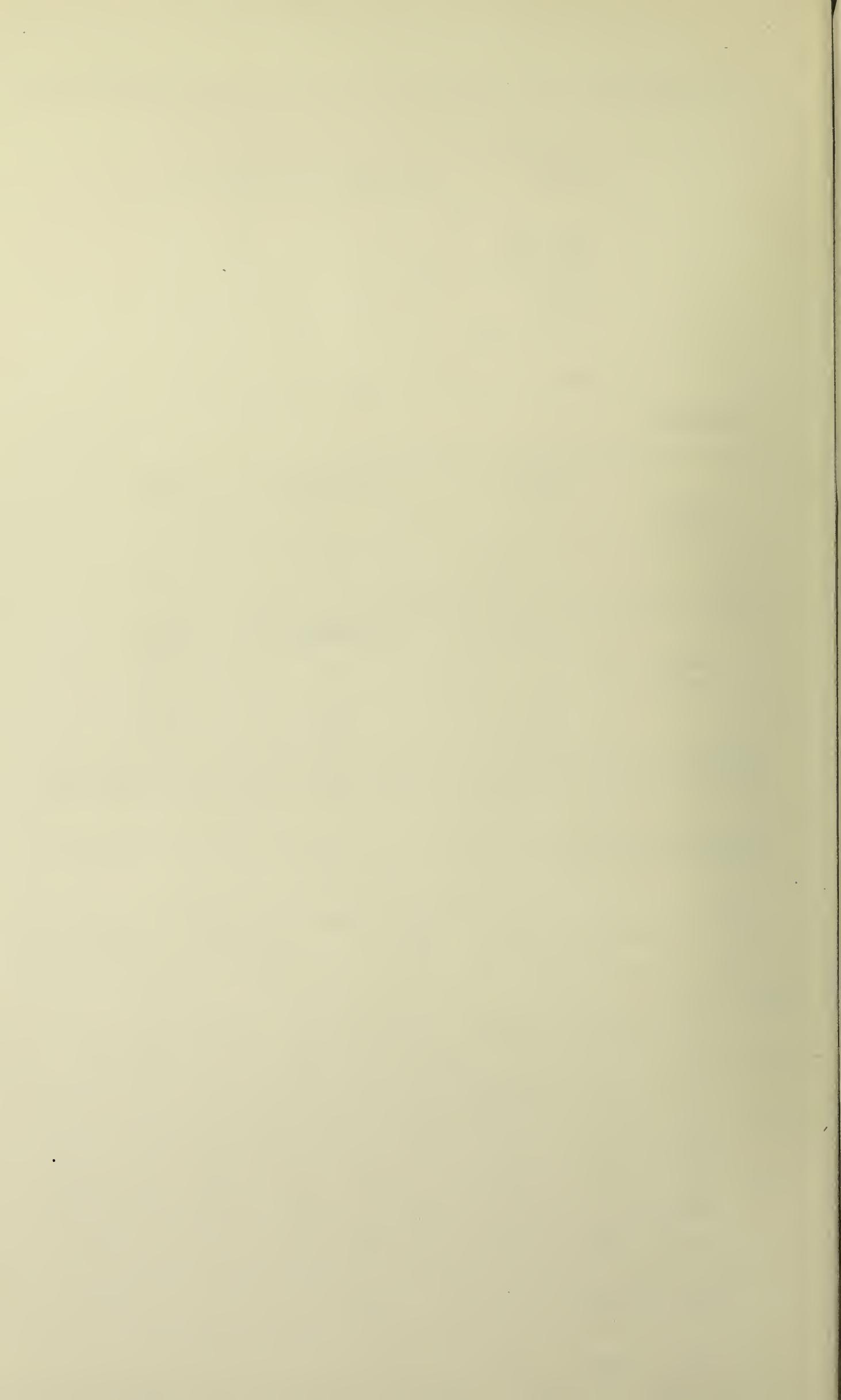
2. No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1953.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	23	3	26
Females	22	11	33
	<u>45</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>59</u>

This figure shows an increase of 3 on the number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1952. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

The following table is included to show how the vital statistics compare with those during the past 22 years.

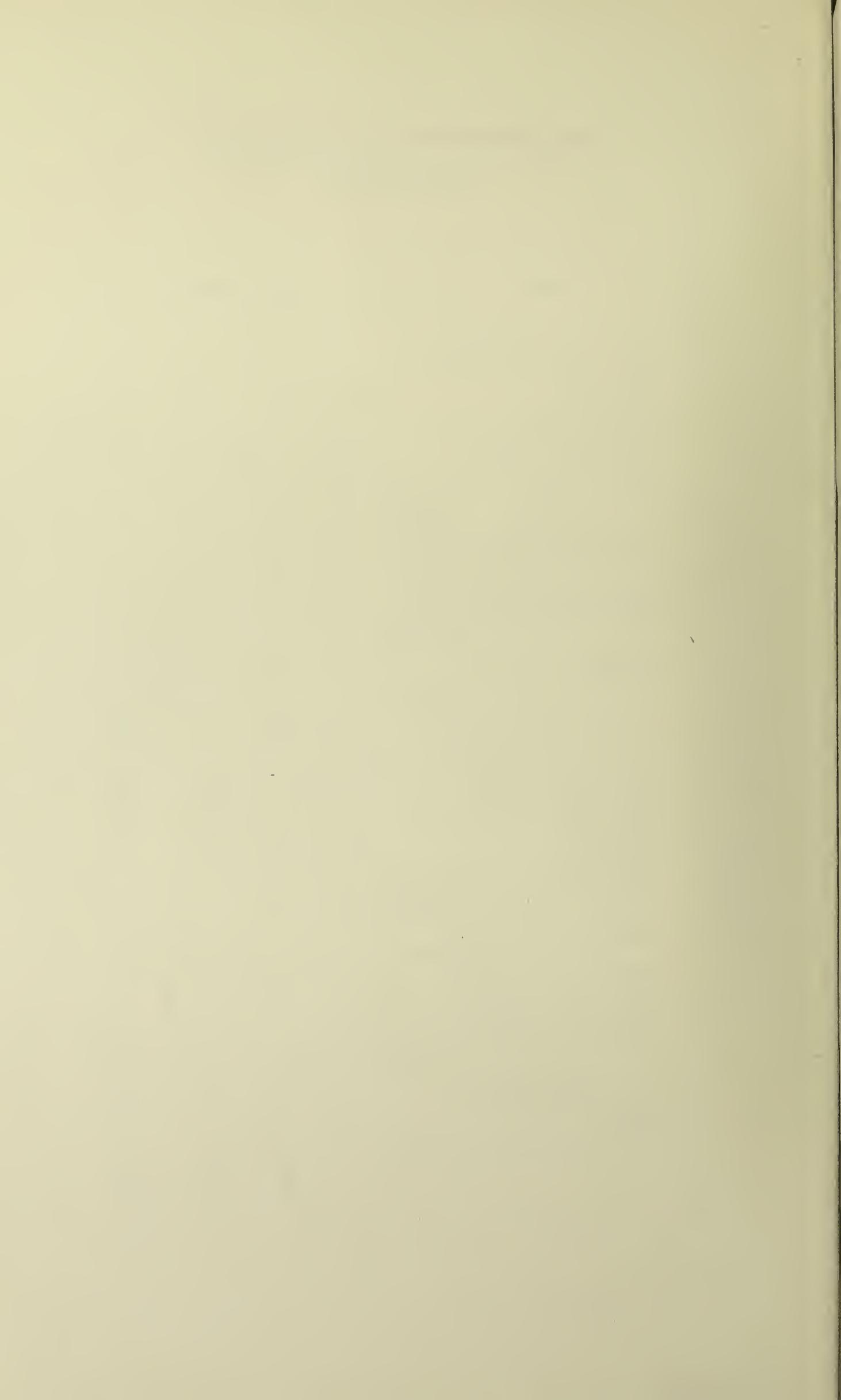
	Population	No. of live births per year	No. of Deaths per year	No. of Deaths of Infants Under 1 year	No. of cases of Maternal Mortality per year
Average for 1931 to 1935	23,354	275.2	236.0	16.2	0.8
Average for 1936 to 1940	9,304	150.7	115.2	7.2	1.5
Average for 1941 to 1945	10,006	146.0	102.6	4.8	0.2
Average for 1946 to 1950	10,614	161.6	112.2	5.2	0.6
1951	11,550	180	142	4	-
1952	11,570	174	116	7	-
1953	11,650	212	115	3	-



DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR

1953, AND CAUSES.

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	12	20
Coronary disease, angina	10	5	15
Hypertension with Heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	9	10	19
Other circulatory diseases	2	4	6
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	-	3	3
Bronchitis	2	3	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	6	17
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	58	57	115



National Health Act Services, and services provided by the Cheshire County Council.

A. Services provided in accordance with the requirements of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

I. Hospital Services

Controlling Body - Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Local Hospitals - Administered by North West and Mid Cheshire Hospital Management Committee.

Secretary - Mr. M. Owen, Administrative Offices, Altrincham Maternity Home, Sinderland Road.

Hospitals serving this area:-

General Acute Cases - Cottage Hospital, Knutsford.

Altrincham General Hospital.

Denzell Convalescent Hospital, Bowdon.

General Chronic Cases - Cranford Lodge, Knutsford.

Maternity Hospitals - Altrincham Maternity Hospital, Sinderland Road.

Southfields, Langham Road, Bowdon.

West Park Hospital, Macclesfield.

Cranford Lodge Hospital, Knutsford.

Ear, Nose, and Throat - St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham.

Infectious Diseases - Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

Smallpox - Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Nr. Bury, Lancs.

A large number of cases from Bucklow are treated in the Manchester Hospitals.

II. General Practitioner and General Dental Services.

Controlling Body - National Health Service Executive Council for Cheshire.
Clerk - Mr. F. Hayter, 28 Nicholas Street, Chester.

III. Services of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council.

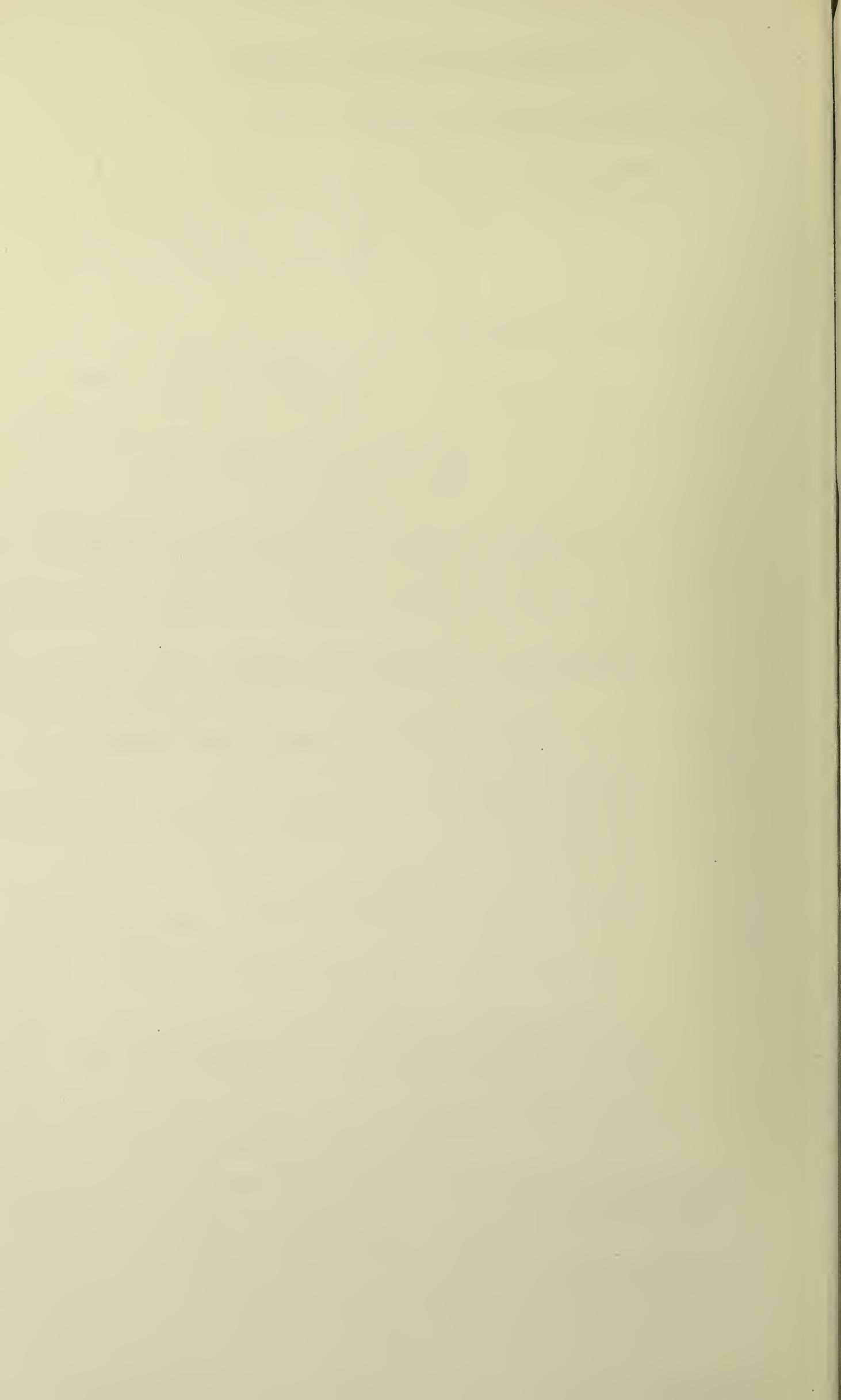
1. Ambulance Service)
2. Immunisation and Vaccination)
3. Care and After Care) Altrincham Divisional Health Committee.
4. Home Help Service)
5. Occupation Centre)
6. Maternity and Child Welfare)
7. Domiciliary Midwifery and District Nursing.) County
8. Dental Service - Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School) Council
	children) Health
9. Mental Health Service - Duly Authorised Officer for Mental) Committee
Health - Mr. Dixon, 18 Stanley Road,)
)
) Knutsford.

The Divisional Health Committee area covers Hale U.D.C., Bowdon U.D.C., Altrincham M.B., Knutsford U.D.C., and Bucklow R.D.C., and includes members of those Authorities, members of the County Council, and Co-opted Members.

Divisional Medical Officer - D. Longbottom, Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham, (Altrincham 1733).

B. Other Services by other Committees of Cheshire County Council.

1. Education Committee - School Health Service, including School Dental Service.
2. Welfare Committee - Old persons, care and attention - homeless, handicapped persons, provision for residential accommodation, etc.,
County Welfare Officer - Mr. Evans, Hough Green, Chester.
3. Children's Committee - Provides for the care of Deprived Children - i.e., children not under parental care.
Children's Officer for this area - Miss Kirby, The Council Offices, Bexton Road, Knutsford.



The following section of the report has been compiled by the Sanitary Inspectors to whose work it relates.

VISITS

During the year a total of 1518 visits were made as follows:-

Housing Defects.....	105	Drains and Watercourses.....	103
Council Houses.....	33	Drain Tests.....	18
Overcrowding.....	4	Water Supplies.....	24
Movable Dwellings.....	193	Refuse Nuisances.....	11
Factories.....	22	Refuse Collection and Disposal.....	395
Food Shops and Premises.....	32	Dustbins and Closet Pails.....	50
Dairies; Milk Samples.....	38	Pail Closet Collection and Disposal	93
Food Inspection.....	2	Cesspool Emptying.....	14
Ice Cream Premises and Samples.	13	Sewage Disposal.....	20
Infectious Disease.....	51	Ashpits; Privy Middens.....	45
Disinfection.....	4	Housing Applications.....	31
Disinfestation.....	10	Occupational Health Survey.....	34
Rodent Control.....	47	Miscellaneous.....	126

HOUSING

Repairs and Nuisances

30 complaints concerning disrepair of houses were investigated and informal notices served on the owners in every case. Two formal notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Complaints regarding nuisances arising from foul ditches and ponds, faulty house drains, and defective closet pails and dustbins totalled 60. In only one case was it necessary to serve an abatement notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure house repairs, and it is hoped that the revised legislation to be introduced by the Government will assist in this direction.

Demolition and Closure

5 houses and 15 temporary dwellings were reported to the Council for action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. 5 of these were reported near the end of the year and were dealt with early in 1954, but 19 dwellings reported in December, 1952, were dealt with during 1953.

Demolition orders were made in respect of 24 dwellings; 2 houses and one portion of a shed were closed. An undertaking to repair was accepted in one case while undertakings not to re-let the dwellings were accepted in 6 other cases.

Overcrowding

A number of overcrowding cases were investigated and reported to the Housing Tenancy Committee for consideration when letting houses.

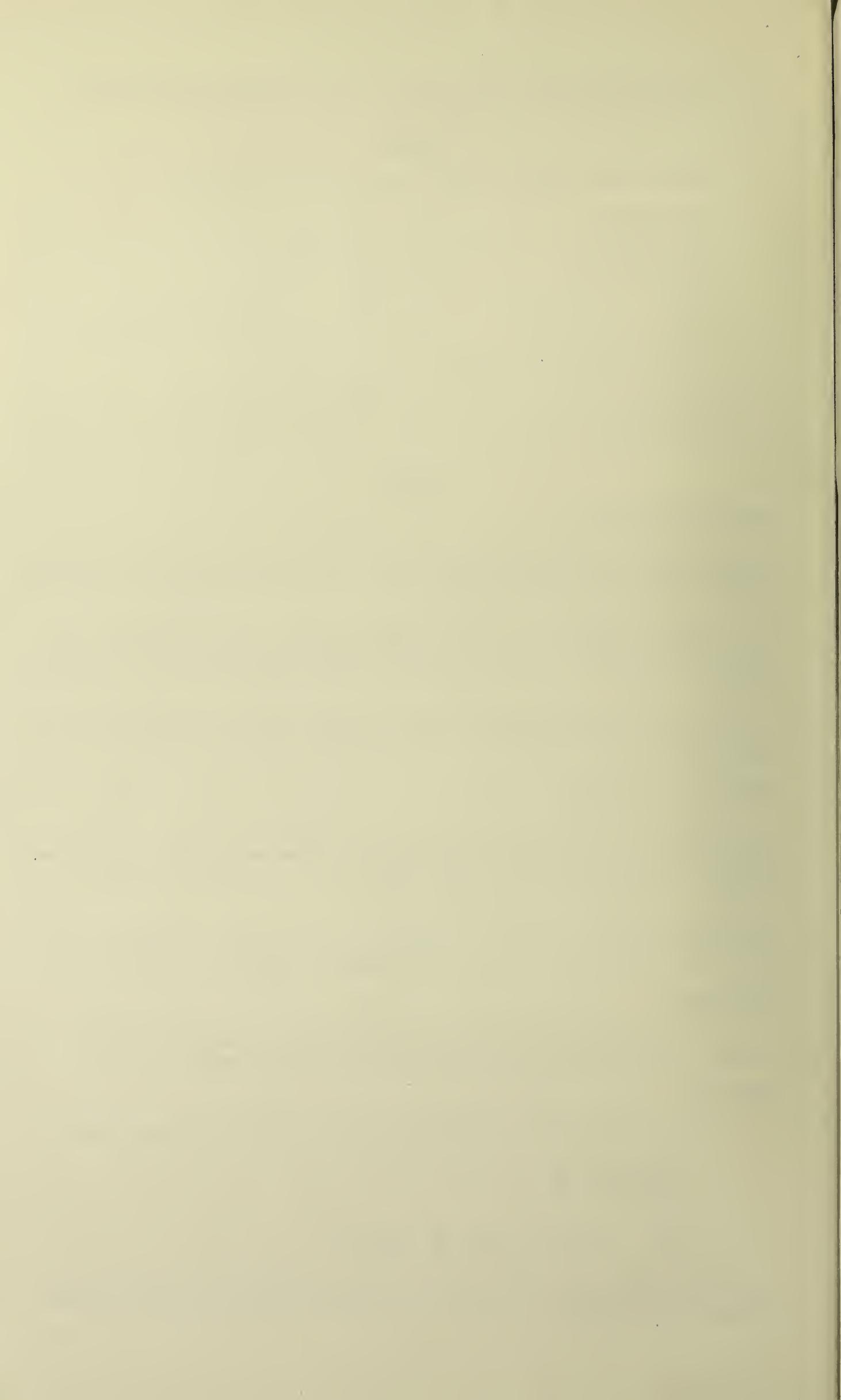
New Houses

During the year 97 new council houses were completed and let as follows:-

Partington	65
Mobberley	28
Plumley	4

12 private enterprise houses were completed.

Of the houses built at Partington 40 were allocated to tenants nominated by neighbouring urban authorities under the overspill arrangements agreed with the Cheshire County Council.



Letting of Houses

The Chief Sanitary Inspector attends meetings of the Housing Tenancy Committee, and accordingly, is able to report needy cases and to obtain advance knowledge of lettings which enables action to be initiated in the case of unfit houses being vacated.

Movable Dwellings

Movable dwellings again presented a most difficult problem and a great deal of time was devoted to their control.

By the end of the year a further seven sites had been licenced for movable dwellings bringing the number of licensed sites to fourteen and the number of dwellings authorised to 209.

29 caravans were licensed individually on an annual basis.

8 unauthorised sites, other than those around Pickmere, were inspected and a start made on clearing the dwellings.

Only one site has been the subject of a planning consent under the Town and Country Planning Act, and since the conditions were not complied with the County Council were requested to take enforcement action.

The development around Pickmere continues to present the greatest problem. At the start of the year 335 caravans, chalets, buses, pantechicons, and shanties existed on 24 separate plots of land.

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1936, enabled this figure to be reduced to 303 by the end of the year. Two others were destroyed by fire.

Under demolition orders made in December, and to comply with the conditions attached to licences issued in respect of the 8 sites licensed, a further 37 structures will be removed during 1954.

10 sites remained to be dealt with at 31st December. 6 sites have not been licensed either because it was decided to clear the sites or because non-movable dwellings preponderated.

There is no doubt that many of the 60 or 70 larger structures could have been controlled had the building byelaws been applied at the time of erection. The only action open to the department is of necessity somewhat slow, and it will be some years before the area is brought under full control.

WATER SUPPLY

A mains water supply is provided in every parish, with the exception of Tatton, by the Council and other authorities. The statutory undertakers for the various parishes are as follows:-

Manchester Corporation

- Dunham Massey, Carrington, Partington, Ringway.

Stockport Corporation

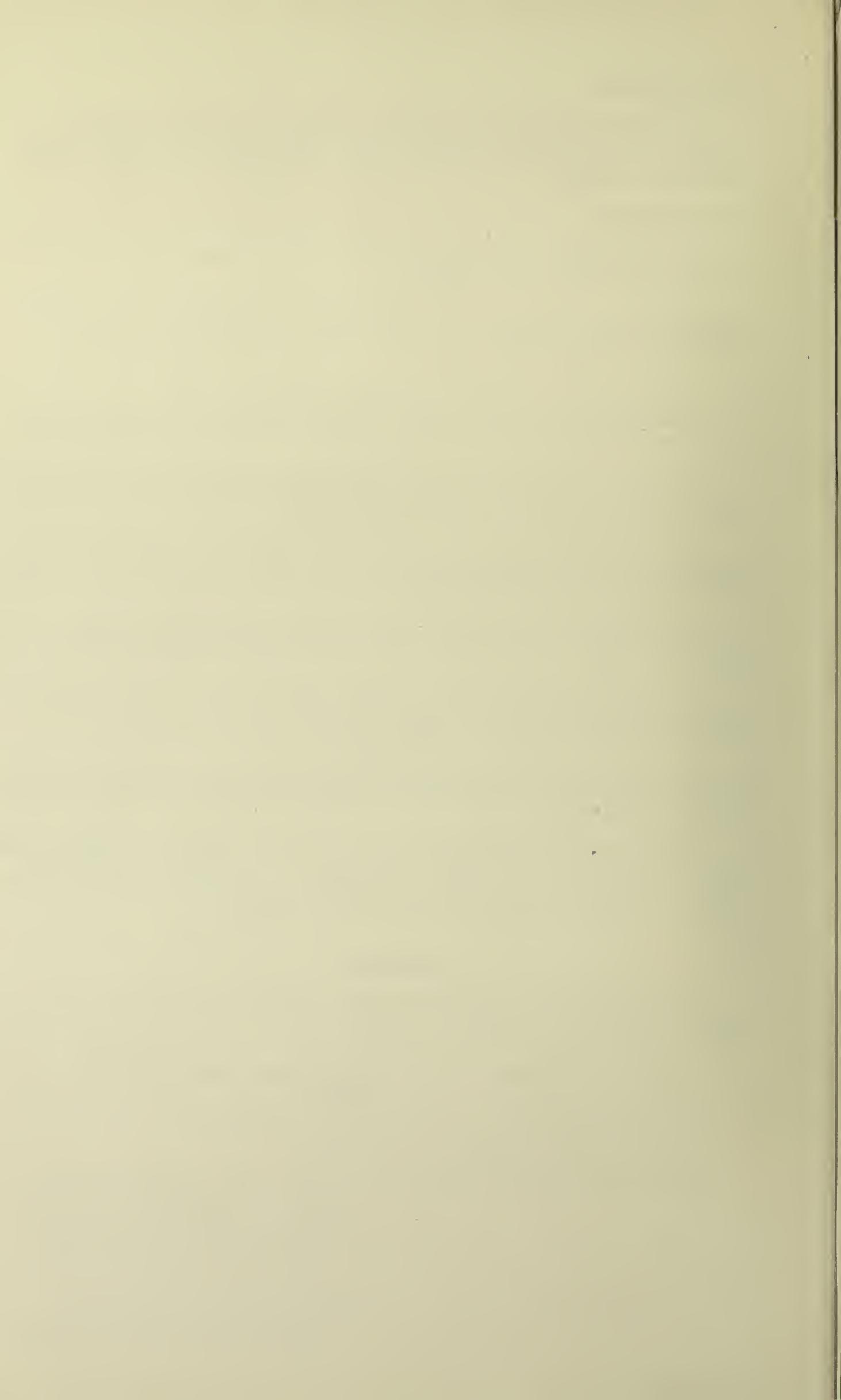
- Mobberley, Marthall.

Lynn Urban District Council

- Warburton.

Bucklow Rural District Council

- (a) Agden, Ashley, Aston-by-Budworth, Bexton, Bollington, High Legh, Mere, Millington, Pickmere, Rostherne, Tabley Inferior, Tabley Superior,
- bulk supply from Manchester Corporation.
(b) Ollerton, Peover Superior, Peover Inferior, Toft.
- bulk supply from Stockport Corporation.



(c) Plumley

- bulk supply from the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board.

The supply has been satisfactory in all parishes and adequate generally, but the scheme to provide a more adequate supply in the Parishes of Ollerton and Peover Superior which was carried out during the year has not proved satisfactory owing to a large increase in consumption.

Mobberley and Marthall.

Monthly bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Water-works Department of Stockport Corporation of the water going into supply and during 1953, these were all satisfactory. The water is chemically treated to prevent plumbo-solvent action, stored in impounding reservoirs, mechanically filtered and chlorinated.

The results of a sample taken at a main outlet on 14th December, 1953, are set out below:-

Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>No. of colonies per c.c. of water</u>
Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution	Not found in
Bacterium coli.....	100 c.c.
Probable number of coli-aerogenes bacteria per 100 c.c. of water.....	Nil
Report: Satisfactory.	

Chemical Examination

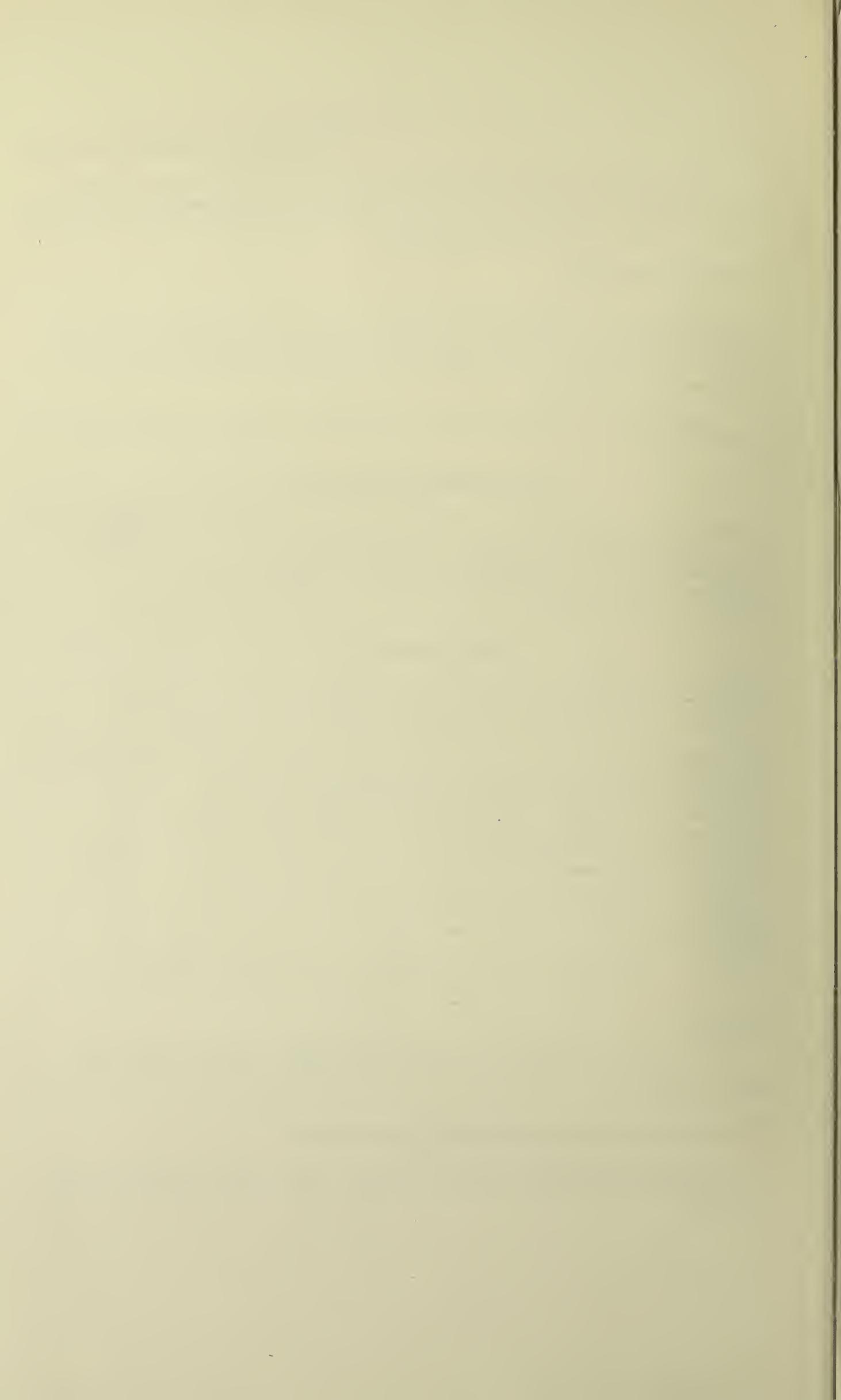
Reaction - pH value.....	8.10
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - m.m. Hazen solution.....	12
Turbidity - Silica Standard p.p.m.....	0.4
	Parts per million.
Free Acidity as CO_2	1.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3	19.3
Total hardness (Carbonate 19; Non-Carbonate 27).....	46
Combined Chlorine (Cl_2).....	13.5
Nitrates-Nitric Nitrogen as N_2	0.32
Nitrites-Nitrous Nitrogen as N_2	0.001
Free and Saline Ammonia as N_2	0.011
Albuminoid Ammonia as N_2	0.042
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	1.08
Manganese as Mn	Nil
Silica (SiO_2)	7.4
Report: This water is quite satisfactory. The fluoride content as F is 0.5 p.p.m.	

Warburton

The Sanitary Inspector to the Lymm Urban District Council takes monthly samples of the water supplied by that Council and all samples taken during 1953 were Satisfactory.

Dunham Massey, Carrington, Partington, and Ringway.

Manchester Corporation Waterworks supply water in these parishes obtained from Thirlmere and typical results of samples taken in adjoining areas are as follows:-



Chemical Examination

Date of Sample	8th April, 1953.	14th October, 1953.
Lab. No.	3906	4079
pH value	7.1	6.9
Colour as ppm. platinum	9	13
Turbidity ppm.	1.8	1.6
	<u>Parts per million</u>	
Total solids dried at 180°C.	40	38
Free acidity as CO ₂	1.5	1
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14	12
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	19	19
Chlorides as Cl ₂	8.5	6
Nitrates as N ₂	0.16	0.15
Nitrites as N ₂	nil	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N ₂	nil	0.02
Albuminoid nitrogen as N ₂	0.02	0.03
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C.	0.54	0.74
Silica as SiO ₂	2	3
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.12
Manganese as Mn	nil	0.03

Bacteriological Examination

Eighty five (85) samples were taken on this particular supply during 1953, with the following results:

Total number of samples	85
Samples free from coliform bacteria	83
Samples with faecal coli present	0
Samples with non-faecal coli present	2
Number of non-faecal coli found per 100 mls of water	5 and 8

The 2 samples with 5 and 8 non-faecal coli were collected on the same day, a third sample was free from coli. The presence of coli was due to a disturbance of deposits in a main.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

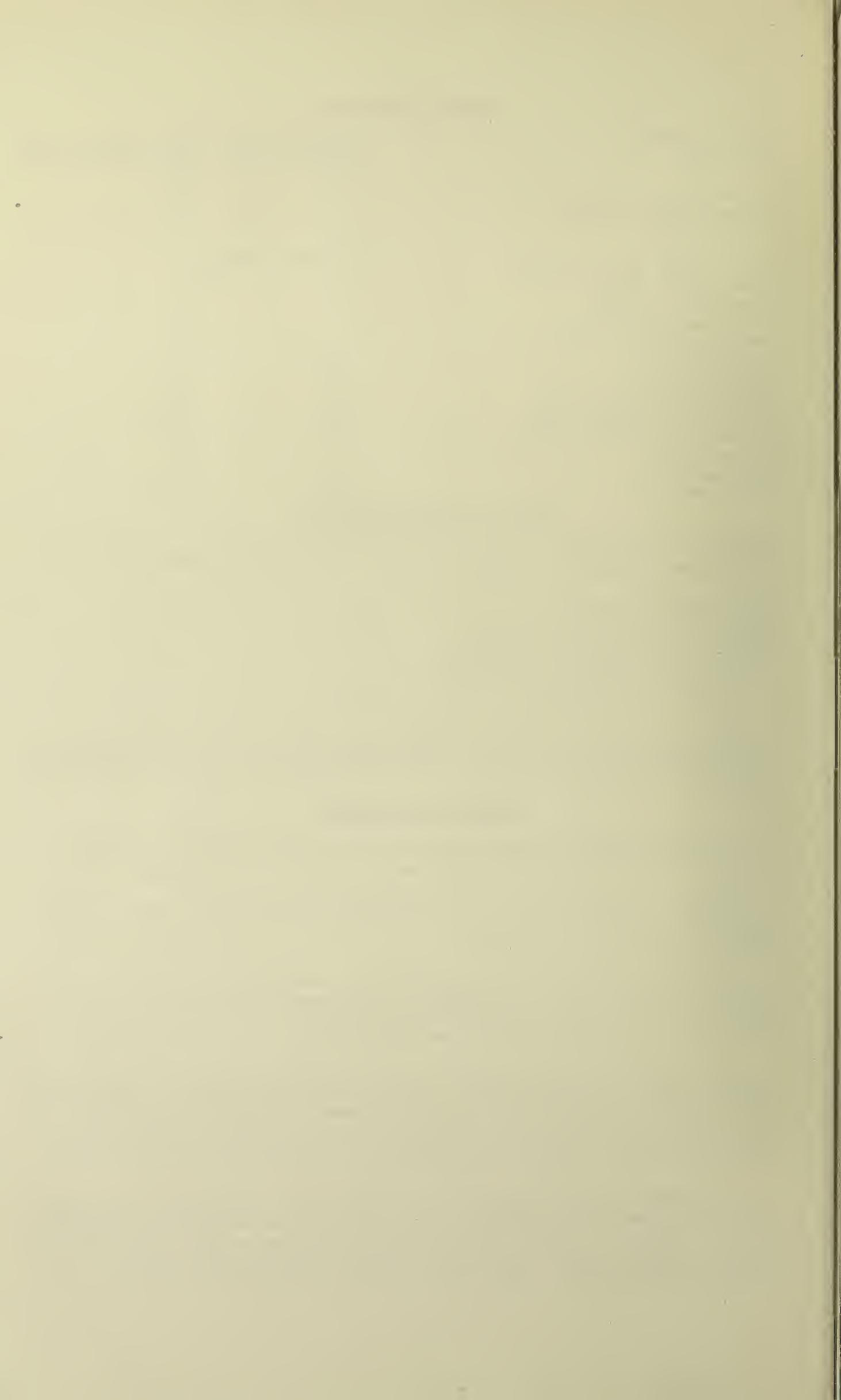
A further number of houses were provided with new drainage arrangements, but the disposal arrangements in many cases leave much to be desired.

In the case of Partington it is hoped that the new sewerage scheme will be completed during 1954 when many of the present unsatisfactory drainage systems will be connected to the new sewers

In Peover Superior serious contamination of watercourses has occurred, but pending a decision as to the provision of a sewerage scheme action to secure cleansing of the ditches is being taken rather than to secure the provision of proper tanks and filters to the houses concerned.

Similar difficulties have been met with in Mobberley, where a comprehensive sewerage scheme is urgently needed. In this parish the application by Manchester Corporation for consent to large scale development has raised the possibility of any sewerage scheme designed to suit the present needs being superceded by a much larger scheme. A public enquiry into this application was held in October and the Minister's decision is awaited.

The cesspool emptying machine was delivered at the end of July, and although primarily engaged on pail closet collection was employed to empty 15 cesspools and septic tanks at a charge of 25/- per 800 gallon load or part load. Experience has shown that many septic tanks have been badly neglected with the result that emptying becomes difficult owing to the quantity of sludge to be raised.



PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse and night soil collections were continued on as nearly a weekly basis as possible.

Between April and June it became necessary to hire a vehicle on two or three days a week to maintain the service and at the end of June a re-organisation of the whole scheme was made. Until the end of July pail closets were cleared at the same time as dustbins, the contents being carried in drums on the refuse vehicles.

The vehicles in use were three 7-cubic yard Fordson side-loading freighters which again proved extremely costly in repairs and fuel. Repairs ran to almost £200. per vehicle while petrol consumption was between six and seven miles per gallon.

Faced with an expansion of the service the Council decided in the autumn to order two large capacity diesel engined collecting vehicles with double cabs. The first of these, a Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping vehicle, was delivered in December; and on 31st December one of the older Ford freighters was put out of commission and subsequently sold for £25.

The delivery of the cesspool emptying machine enabled the pail closet collection service to be kept separate in most of the district with the exception of the parishes of Pickmere (where the temporary dwellings present a special problem), Aston-by-Budworth, and Tabley. Two sites were obtained for the construction of lagoons where the material collected could be composted with straw.

The re-organised refuse collection routes enabled the service to be run on what is largely an 'area' basis with all three vehicles converging on the same tip each day. This enabled better tip maintenance to be carried out although labour difficulties in the autumn nullified the benefits of the arrangement.

It cannot be claimed that the service was run as economically as possible, for many miles are traversed each week in collecting from farms and cottages lying considerable distances up by-roads and tracks, but where these were previously serviced the service has been maintained. The time may well come, however, when the Council will have to come to an arrangement with the occupiers of these inaccessible properties for their bins to be brought to the main road on collection days.

Part of the tip at Warford, serving Mobberley and surrounding parishes, was levelled with the aid of a bull-dozer and soiled. At the end of the year soil was being carted to the tip at Warburton, on which tipping was discontinued in February, with a view to levelling early in 1954.

Three main tips were in use during the year and during the summer months two small tips were used. One of these was almost filled and soiled by the end of the autumn.

MILK.

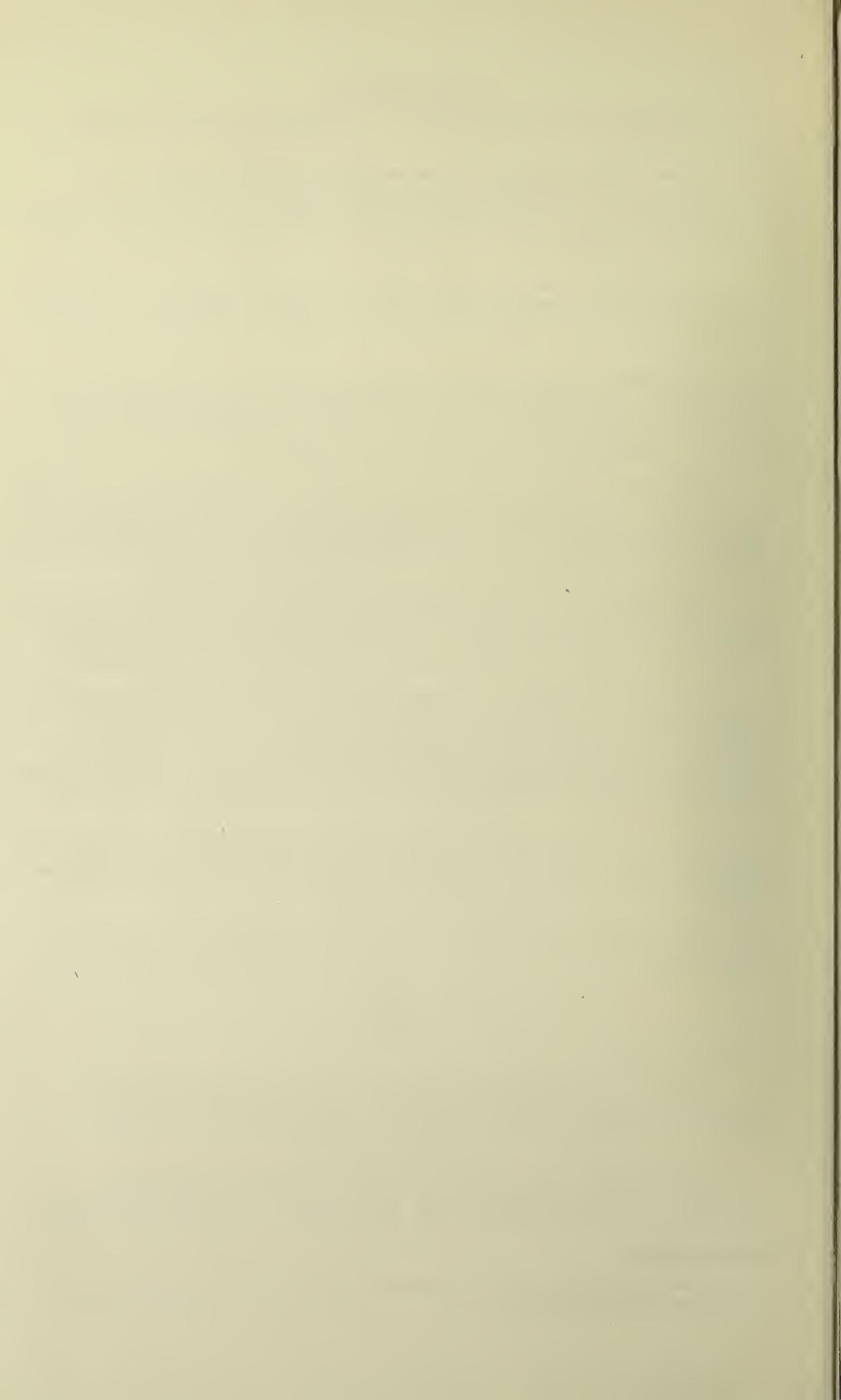
1. Milk Distributors

There are a large number of producer-retailers of ungraded milk, and a few producers retail Tuberculin Tested milk. Most of the designated milk, however, is retailed by dairy firms operating from outside the district although one farmer has his own pasteurising plant.

During the year 1 dairy and 15 distributors of milk were registered bringing the totals to two dairies and 21 distributors. It is now thought that very few, if any, distributors who are not registered operate in the district.

2. Designated Milk

9 dealers' licences and 25 supplementary licences to use special designations were issued as follows:-



<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealers' Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary Licences</u>
Pasteurised	2	10
Sterilised	1	4
Tuberculin Tested	4	11
Accredited	2	-

3. Tuberculous Milk.

The County Medical Officer notified 16 cases where positive biological tests for tuberculosis had been obtained from samples of milk taken on dairy farms in the district. As a result of the mixing of samples to reduce the number of guinea pigs used, these represented the milk from 26 different herds.

In each case enquiries were made to ascertain whether the milk was being sold in the raw state, but in all cases it was found that it was being sold wholesale to large pasteurising establishments in neighbouring areas.

18 samples of raw milk produced in the district and sampled by Eccles Borough Council all proved negative to a biological examination.

4. Milk Sampling.

The following samples were taken during the year:-

	<u>No. of Samples taken.</u>	<u>Results</u>	
		<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised (including T.T.Pasteurised)	9	7	2
Tuberculin Tested	5	2	2
		(1 sample was spoiled in the laboratory)	
Ungraded (biological examination)	1	1	

ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in the district where a complete cold mix is used. The premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition and the samples taken were satisfactory.

The premises of one retailer of ice cream were registered bringing the total of registered premises to 13.

Ten samples of various brands of ice cream were taken with the following results, based on the Methylene Blue test:-

Provisional Grade 1 - 9 samples.
Provisional Grade 2 - 1 sample.

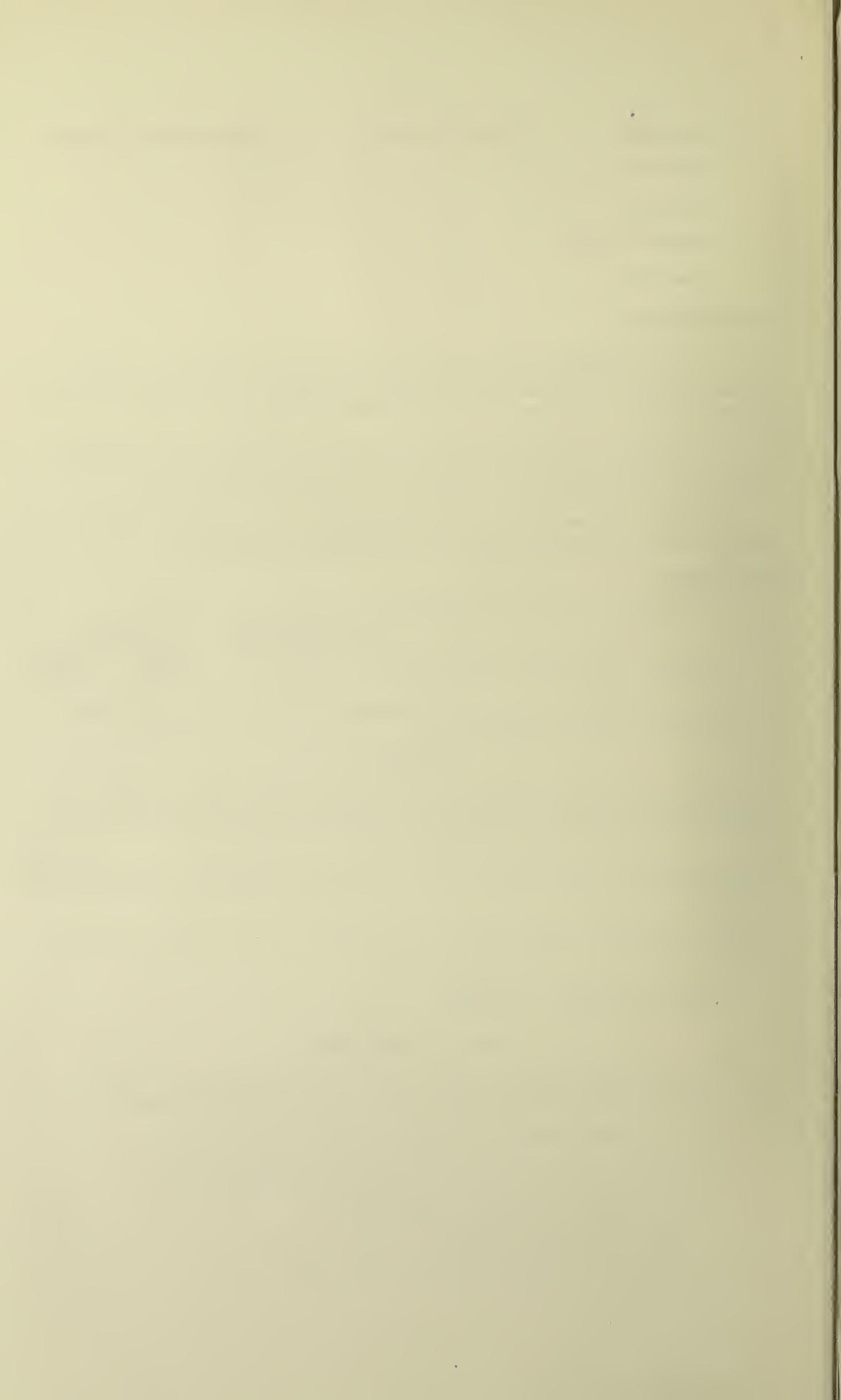
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Under the Ministry of Food meat slaughtering and distribution scheme all meat sold in the district was distributed from the Altrincham abattoir.

Only two retail butchers shops are situated in the district.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered for condemnation:-

1 x 11 lb. can) Boneless shoulder Ham.
1 x 14 lb. can)
1 x 6 lb. can Corned Beef.
2 x 8 oz. cartons ready cooked baby cereal.



FOOD PREMISES.

With the co-operation of local Ministry of Food officers a complete register of retail food shops and caterers was compiled showing that there are in the district 2 butchers' shops, 27 grocers' shops, 2 bakers, and 56 catering premises.

32 inspections were made of such premises, and in 8 cases informal notices were served in respect of defects found. The standard of hygiene in the grocers' shops particularly was found to be high, but a great improvement is to be desired in the many cafes and restaurants. Much of this work was unavoidably held over as a result of the amount of time devoted to the scavenging service.

Inspections were made of several premises at the request of Ministry of Food officers before catering licences were granted. This has proved an excellent arrangement and has enabled the applicant to conform in advance to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

After unavoidable delay the year saw the introduction of Byelaws governing the handling and distribution of food.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. In April an outbreak of Epidemic nausea or "Winter Vomiting disease" occurred in the village of Peover Superior. The outbreak commenced with an explosive attack of vomiting and, to a lesser extent diarrhoea, affecting 17 children at the village school on the same night.

At first a staphylococcal infection was suspected but the course of the outbreak and laboratory examination of specimens disproved this.

Altogether 53 children and 15 adults in the village were known to be affected over a period of seven days at the end of which the epidemic died out quite suddenly.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one public swimming bath situated in the district. It is an open-air bath used only in the summer. No contravention of the byelaws in force were found and samples of the water proved satisfactory.

FACTORIES.

There are 48 factories in the district; all but 10 being factories with power in which the Council are only responsible for the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1938, relating to sanitary conveniences.

15 factories were inspected and in seven cases informal notices were served in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.

PET SHOPS.

One premises where trade is carried on in tropical birds and fish is licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

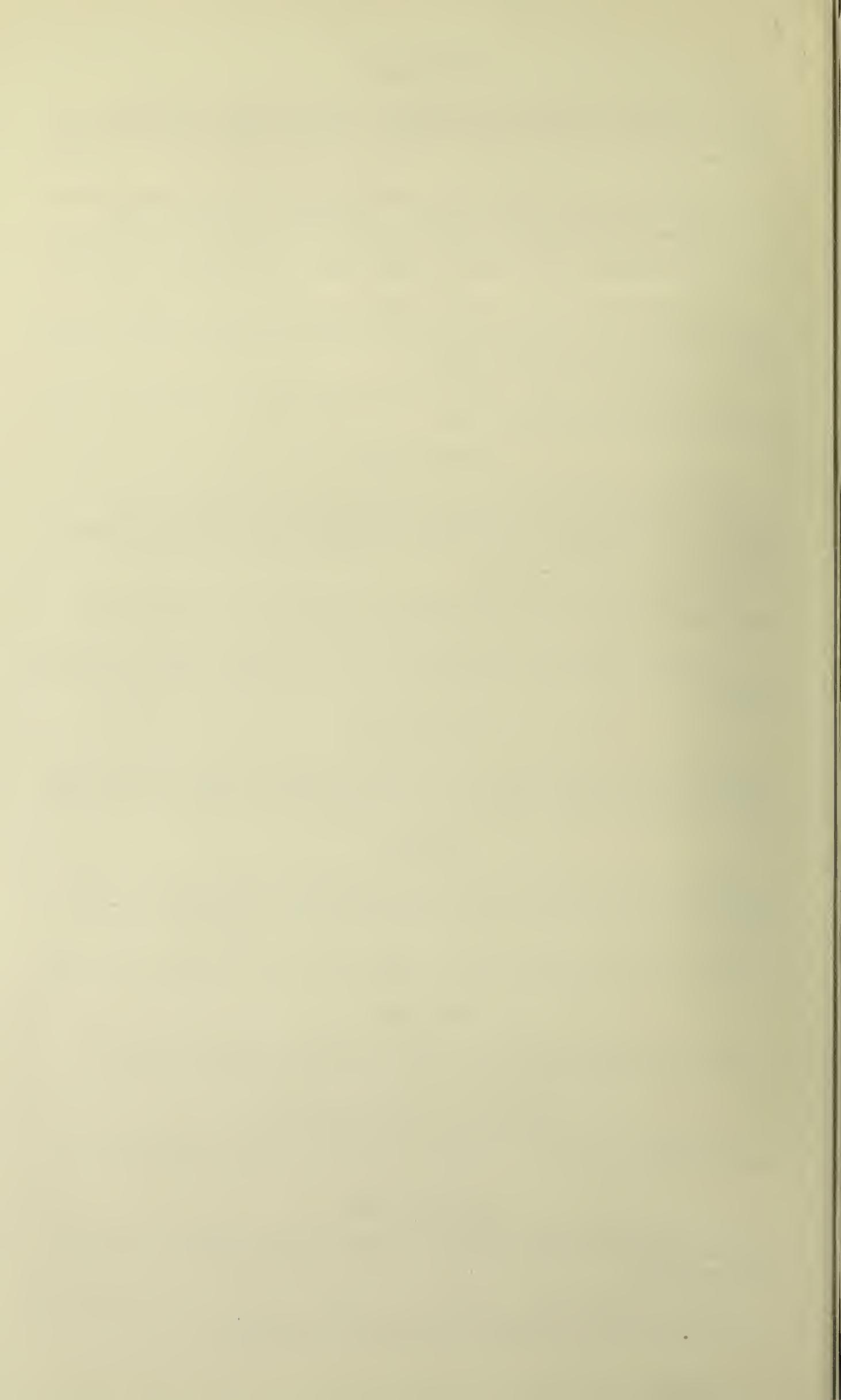
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

6 licences were issued to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse or knackers yard.

BUILDING CONTROL.

With the raising of the "ceiling" for work carried out without licence the department received no applications for building licences for works of repair and maintenance.

Licences for new houses and for work involving structural alterations subject to bye-law approval were issued by the Engineer and Surveyor.



RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ a full-time operator for this work. The following table shows the actual numbers of inspections made and treatments carried out.

Type of Property	Local Authority	Private	Agricultural	Business	Total
Properties Inspected following Complaint	10	252	21	39	322
Properties Inspected in Routine Surveys	45	576	116	61	798
Major Rat Infestations	6	4	17	2	29
Minor Rat Infestations	31	96	51	33	211
Major Mice Infestations	1	26	2	6	35
Treatments Carried Out	28	128	34	26	216

The figures indicate the actual number of surveys made and treatments carried out. In some cases particularly the Local Authority's refuse tips frequent surveys were made during the year, and treatments carried out where necessary.

SEWER TREATMENTS.

In the district there are 17 sewerage systems all of which were test-baited during the year. Partial takes were recorded in the systems at Plumley, Carrington (Ackers Lane), Mere (Hoo Green), and Over Peover, which necessitated poison treatments being carried out with a further test-bait six months later.

